NEWS FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Arrival of the Black Warrior from Havana.

Effects of the October Gale Among the Wind-ward Islands—More Terrible Disasters at Sea-Affairs in Cuba-American Vessels Sent to the United States by Consul Genera Helm-News from Havana, St. Doming

The mail steamship Black Warrior, J. W. Smith com-ander, from New Orleans 12th, and Havana 5 P. M. 15th. (having reached that port on the evening of the 14th,)

rrived here last evening.

Havana was perfectly healthy, and the weather do

Major Helm, the United States Consul General, had cleared the bark Ardennes for Charleston, for a new register, and thence to proceed on her legal voyage to the coast of Africa; also the schooner Enterprise to Jackson wille, Florida, for a new register, having been sold to other American owners. The brig Nancy would be sen-to New Orleans in like manner when released by the

The Spanish steamer Ocean Bird, from St. Thomas and Porto Rico, arrived at Hayana on the 11th, reports heavy weather to the eastward from the 15th to the 26th of Go

various conditions of damage.

The American ship Messenger, Trott, for St. Catherine, Brazil, with coal for the Paraguay expedition, put into that

port with loss of main and mizen mast. The brig Mary Jewett was lost at Port au Platt, St. Do-

The American ship D. B. Shephard would be repaired

at Havana. The cargo, cotton, is much damaged.

Stock of sugars on hand at Havana, 60,000 boxes; at Matanzas, 5,000 hoxes. Prices slightly improved. Exchanges— London, 14% premium; New York, 3% do.; New Orleans, 5%c. a 6c. do.; United States gold coin, 4%cr premium. Freights have not improved. Havana market overstocked with all descriptions of produce of the United States seccluding fish, onions and potatoes.

HAVANA, Nov. 15, 1858.

News from Mexico-Action of Consul General Helm-Ma rine Disasters-Preparations for Holidays, &c., &c.
Our arrivals from Mexican ports have brought us no thing new in the way of outrages upon the business citi-

since the defeat of Vidaurri by Miramon. A few political refugees came passengers in the last British steamer of the 10th inst., but not embracing personages elevated in social position, and one Spanish Consul, disgusted with his official position. We are looking for the war cloud from Spain, when we shall know whether Mexico is to treat us

with indignity without reproof.

Consul General Helm gives satisfaction to everybody in
the discharge of his official duties, while fully protecting the honor and flag of the Union. The schooner Enterprise, which Mr. Savage refused to permit the clearance of for Mobile, will be despatched hence for Jacksonville. Fla., in a few days, under a captain appointed by the Consul General, for a new register. The bark Ardennes, Captain Pelletier, sailed for Charleston yesterday, where she will get a new register, and proceed on her voyage to the coast

From Port an Platt, St. Domingo, we have the arrival of Mr. R. A. Parish, passperted as "bearer of despatches" or the government of the United States; but he remains

bere some time.

Brig Mary Jewett was lost near Port ac Platt October
24. Brig Industry, Robinson, beand from Turk's Island
for New York, sait loaded, foundered in a gale 21st of
October. Captain and crew arrived at St. Jago de Caba.
Crew thipped home by the United States Consel at that
port, and Captain Robertson will either go north to-day
or take charge of the schooner Enterprise, hence for Jacksonville, Florida.

or take charge of the schooner Enterprise, hence for Jacksonville, Florida.

General Concha was present at the royal audiencia on Saturday morning 13th, at the installation of new Justices of the Tribunal, with the want imposing occumonies fionrish of trumpets, drums, shoots, oaths, and speeches. We are to have a magnificent celebration of the national saint day—our sovereign's, rather—of the 19th. It is expected that the opera troupe of Max. Maretzek will be here in season to open the Villa Niews, that evening in honor of the felt. We also hope to have present officers of the feet and troops now on the way from Cadiz for this port, but it is not probable that the voyage can be a soon accomplished. "The Bazan" will be rich with trothies for the poor and industrious, to help the benevolent

OUR PORT AU PLATT CORRESPONDENCE.

PORT AU PLATT, Dominican Republic, Nov. 4, 1858. Preparations for the Presidential Election-Gen. Santano in the Assendant-Roads-Beaver of Despatches to Washington-Political Quiet, dc., dc.

St. Domingo. The election for President will take piace on the 6th December, and it is probable that Santana will College of Electors as having his confidence and trust. The votes for electors were thrown on the 1st inst., and

concerned, we are about a thousand miles removed. A contract for the survey of a road from St. Jago de los Ca-balleros has been made with Mr. R. A. Parish, of the United States, who leaves to-day for the United States, as

OUR PORTO RICO CORRESPONDENCE.

Sr. Jourss, Porto Rico, Nov. 3, 1858 Spain-Steam Communication with the World, de By the steamer Pajaro del Oceano I transmit to you, vis

Havane, the official reports of our commerce for the year 1857, embracing all articles of importation and export, with their classification, value, &c. The tables show, for

The imports exceed these of 1856 in the sum exports less than those of 1856 in the

Commercial movement of 1857 over 1856., \$485,392 09

Commercial movement of 1857 over 1836. \$485,392 09

The arrivals of vessels in 1857 were 1,454—more than in 1856 by 79, and the tennage of 1856, with less number of vessels, 184,525 tens—exceeding 1857 by 7,605 tens. Diese derived from imports and exports in 1857, \$41,251,444

28—more than in 1856 by \$4135,701 79. From tennage, dues, &c., \$100,836 30—1857 tens than 1856 by \$41,610 24.

This is not a place for much news, as we have nothing ever to disturb our social quiet. We are looking for transports to arrive from Spain with troops intended for Cuba or eigenwhere, as our national honor or interests may demand.

The Pajaro del Occano is becoming very useful, and we have the prospect of another steamer to be added to the line, giving us semi menthly intercourse with the world. By her we have been liberally supplied with files of the

St. Thomas, Nov. 2, 1858. Firsts of the October Gale-Ships Foundered at Sea-Arrival of the Messenger in Distress-Markets, de., de.

On the night of the 15th ult. the British schooner Wate: Witch, which left this port that day for Maracalbo, foundered at sea, having been struck by a typhoon. Sh went down instantly, leaving the captain, crew and a beat on the surface of the water, by which they were saved, and arrived at Humacon on the 16th, but partially

with coal for the Paraguay expedition, bound to St. Cathe rines, Brazil, arrived here. She sailed from New York

returns many thanks.

Danish brig Agathe, Schade, in distress, leaking from effocts of gale of 15th, in latitude of Bermuda, arrived at Porto Plata on the 29th, bound to Falmouth; cargo, tobacco, Spanish brig Teress, Manzanilla (Caba), for London, ar-

rived on the 29th, with loss of mainmast and leaking, car-

go, cedar and tobacco.

viour duil, at \$7 a \$8 50; corn meal, \$5 a \$5 25 per bbl.; rice, \$5 25; corn, \$1 25 a \$1 37 \), per busher; codiish, \$4 50 a \$5. with good supply; meas bue; \$14 a \$15; prime beef, \$10 50; lard, \$15 a \$16; tar, pitch, \$c, \$3 50 a \$4; rpirits of turpentine, 50a a 55c, per gation; white pine lumber, \$18; pitch do., \$20 a \$21. Eachange—United States, sixt days sight, bank draits, \$5 permion; corrected do., 2 discount; London do., \$4 90 a \$4 92\chi_2; Paris do., \$6, 28c, a 5f, 30c.

THE WALKER FILIBUSTERS.

Great Excitement in Mobile The Filibuster Expedition Stopped-Threatened Violence.

MORILE, Nov. 19, 1858. The greatest excitement exists here in conse

quence of the detention of the Walker Nicaragua Four hundred of them surrounded the office of

Julius Hesse to-day, demanding immediate transportation, or their passage money refunded. Mr. Smith, the Deputy Collector, interposed, and stated he was confident instructions of a definite characte would be received from Washington by to-morrow. Upon this assurance the crowd Thecame somewhat acibed, and consented to wait a little longer.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 20, 1858. A'despatch has been received, here, stating that the Nicaragua emigrants at Mobile have demanded or the agent who supplied them with tickets a full compliance with the agreement upon which they were issued. [Should]he Inot [do] so, violence was apprehended.

mittee of the Legislature. Exercise in country air is acknowledged to be important it its sanitary effects; but when and where are the masses tion of bealth?

In London, Paris, Vienta and Berlin, every facility is streets to the country. On Sunday railroads whee air, cheerful views of natural scenery, who afterwards re torn to their habitations more contented and better citi-

religion, there is no attempt made to prevent the egress the nopulation to the country. On Sunday, which the

stages and steamboats, going in very direction. You can visit by the railways on Sanday Windsor Castle and nampten Court; or you can sail nine miles up the Thames and dine at Richmond for you can proceed down the Thames, visit Blackheath, Greenwich Hospital, or go on to Woolwich and, to Gravesend, twenty-one miles below London, or to Margate, a watering place on the sea

emerge, in fine Sunday weather, from the narrow streets and confined dwellings, and, escaping from the smoke in which they have performed a week's hard toil, proceed by some of the public conveyances on an excussion they are usually accompanied by their wives and children, with backets tilled with function to serve the appetite until their return. These are generally eaten on some groom after they have had their lungs refreshed by the inhala tion of fresh air, they return to their homes in horizon

At Paris the facilities for visiting the suburbs and surrounding country are equally great. You can go to Versai les and walk through the saloons, hong with spientid paintings; you can visit Vincennes, St. Cloud, and other prominent places, while the art galleries in the city are open to free public inspection.

There is not a large city on the Continent which does not afford facilities for the toiling masses to go to the country on Sunday-the only day in the week which they can posnot man for the Sabbath."

The absolute governments of Europe find that, by giv ing the people in cities facilities to visit the country, with the privilege of enjoying innocent amusements on Sunday, conduces to their health and happiness, and renders their government much easier.

in a republican country, where there is no established region, to impose unnatural and forced restrictions on the liberty of the people on Sunday. Ever since the descendand city, they have been constantly at work endeavoring to force their dogmas by legal enactments on the cor sciences of the people. They go for shutting up the labor-Senday, or to go to the "conventicle." They design that the blacksmith, tailor, carpenter, and other mechanics, whose muscles have been exercised in labor all the week, and whose wife and children have been shut up in impure air in badly ventilated rooms, shall remain in them on Sunday, excluded from the light and sunshine of the country. To these blue light disciples it matters not that the poor man's children may be afflicted with summer diseases, or that confined air and overwork is sapping the health of their parents, which might be alleviated by breathing the pur air of the country; yet they are cut off from enjoying it so onfined to the streets of the city, while the husband loaf in grogshops or mopes and sleeps at home, a prey to mor

the Legislature, now sitting in this city, to inquire into this subject, and ascertain how far the health and morality of the people are affected by the want of egress to the ure air of the country on Sundays.

It is true, a few persons can be jammed into our city railroad cars on Sunday, and, after a dusty ride, may drink lager ber within the grounds at Jones' Wood, or vigit Hariem or the Quarantine grounds at Staten Island; out as to getting twenty or thirty unles into the country by land, it is out of the question

No city in the world is better situated for giving facilities to its over crowded population to visit the country on Sunday than New York. It is the centre of no less than s half dozen railways, penetrating the country in every direction, with any amount of water communication; yet very locomotive engine is made to stand still on Sunday, except those forced out to carry the mails. And attempts have been made, again and again, to stop these.

Instead of becoming more liberal we are becoming more igned or more subject to bigoted rule and influence ome few years since the New Jersey Railroad ran cars or Sun lay, and thousands visited the country in that direction, and to the profit of the people, to the road and to the country; but that was stopped by the Presbyterian

The Harlem Railroad used to run Sunday cars twenty and thirty miles into the country, which was a great relief to the people. The road received on an average about \$1,000 per Sunday, or about \$48,000 per annum, which, being bard pressed for means, was a great relief to it; but bigotry get the upper hand in its management, stopped is Sanday travel, cut off the people from the country, and sacrificed the receipt of \$48,000 per conveying the people to the country on Sun day from the city; whereas they all ought, at least during the spring, summer and autumn menths, o run trains twenty or thirty miles into the country every our on Sundays. Were the New Jersey, the Hudson River, the Harlem, New Haven and Long Island Railroads to do this, thousands upon thousands of people would visit the country and breathe its fresh sir, who now probably

to not do so once in a twelvemonth. Such a circulation of the population on Sundays would conduce to its health and morality, and contribute to an improvement of railroad property, as well as enhance the value of country real estate.

and report upon it as an important sanitary measure.

RAND FIREMEN'S TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

Reception of Hibernia Engine Company No. 1, of Philadelphia, by Americus Engine Company No. 6.

&c.

The city of New York, so proverbial for the frequent recurrence in its midst of amusements of every shad and description, was shaken to its "very centre" las evening by the attractive and mammoth exhibition of the fire companies of Old Gotham. Whatever may be said of these exhibitions per se, it cannot be denied that the effect of the "pageant show" is to arouse a feeling of emulation in the minds of those who know that the leading fire companies of New York are favorably advancing in the march of scientific mprovement, and, by the unanimous feeling of its mem bers, is making their names and characters felt, not only n New York, but throughout the wide area of the United

discussion for some time past. Although their arrival of the phrascology of a sporting body—still their late appearance has not in the sightest de-greensfected the enthusiastic character of the reception which was promised, and which we are glad to say been accorded to them. There is happily—as there ought to be-a good and fraternal feeling existing between New arisen than the present, by which the denizens of the two Empire and Brotherly Love cities.

New York has before to-day evinced a disposition t tion of the various fire companies last evening, we ob-serve an inclination to draw together more closely those strings of consanguinity which ought to bind in love an friendship the children of every portion of this great and glorious Union.

No. 1, of Philadelphia, has been for some time expect and it was thought that when the Philadelphians arrived there would be a great and splendid display. The day fixe for the exhibition passed off without the appearance of the Philadelphians; but though they had been "backward in coming forward," their ultimate arrival has not been re garded in any other than a highly satisfactory light.

The City Hall and Park were crowded as early as o'clock, all anxious to gain a "footing" to view the procession. Every point from which a sight of the fireme could be obtained was eagerly seized upon by all classes Not only the boy of tender, and yet experienced years out also the aged, througed to the Park, and eagerly but tied for a prominent locality to view the procession. side the circle of the throng und around the Hal a different spectacle was presented, and as upor ceptive" occasions, the venders of good thing made their appearance. Fruit, candies, tobatobacco, &c., &c., &c., were easily disposed of to the vast crowds of spectators. The "weighing machine also regued a harvest, and hundreds of the firemen, t enjoy the fun and win a few bets, placed their carcass the hair cloth chair and were weighed "within a grain The companies met and formed in reverse order, ;

extending through Battery place to Broadway, and up Broadway, on the west side. Upon the arrival of the salute was fired by the Peterson Guard, under comman of Capt. Samuel Jackson. The Hibernia Company was received by the Chief Engineer, Henry H. Haward, Esq., on behalf of Americus Engine Company No. 6, in the fol owing speech -

iowing speech —

Gentlemen, members of Hibernia Engine Company, broth
er ilremen of Philadelphia—By an invitation (which I con
sider a very flattering compliment) of Americas Engine
Company No. 6, whose guests you are, and representing
the New York Fire Department, I greet you, and bid you
welcome to our city. We have auxiously waited your arrival, and are prepared to receive you as you deserve to
be received by the firemen of this metropolis. I am not
here to pay homage to your mammoth islam fire engine,
nor can I disparage or defame it. My duty is to assure
you all that while you honor us with your presence every
exertion will be made by New York firemen to make your
visit an agreeable and a happy one. (Cheers.)

At precisely eight o'clock the line began to more, and

At precisely eight o'clock the line began to No. 6, precedeed by the Board of Engineers as a special the Hibernia passed, marching four abreast through Breadway to the western gate of the Park, passing the front of the City Hall, where a national salute was fired by the Live Oak Volunteers, under command of Capt. Charles Miller, and they were reviewed by the Common Council and other city authorities; thence, through Chatham to Bowery, to Canal, to Centre, to Leon ard, to Broadway, up Broadway to Spring, to Sullivan, to by the Adriatic Club, attached to Engine No. 31, Capt. D Chalmers; thence down Union square to the Bowery, to where they were received by a grand display of fire works, the companies on parade dismissed, and a national solute fired in their honor by the Young Americus Guard, nder command of Capt. John McGee.

The company were then escorted to the Thalian Hall, Grand street, and enjoyed for some time the pleasures the "festive board." Throughout the line of the procession the otmost enthusiasm was manifested, and the severa

minated. In Sullivan and Henry streets for several blocks
Chinese lanterns were suspended and triumphal arches
erected in boner of the Philadelphia company.
Several other salutes were prepared and duly fred, and
the enthusiasm of the people was carried to its greatest
height. The firemen's processions which have from time
to time taken place in this city, in consequence of their
magnificence, have attracted considerable attention; but
the display of lights and illuminations last evening were
of a character that could not fall to impress every one
who observed them with the feeling that, even in this
branch of human science there was room enough for advancement and improvement.

BALL OF THE LANDSKY BLUTS.-This company gave the annual soirie at the Apollo rooms on Thanksgiving eve then they were bonored by the attendance of del gations from all the regiments in the city, prom-nent among which were the Seventh and Seventy first, as were also the Talcott Goard, a well know first, as were also the Talcott Guard, a well known independent corps. This was one of the largest ball that will be given this season, and it was a disappointment to their too numerous friends that a larger hat had not been provided. After supper Captain Price presented to ex-Captain Roberts, in behalf of the Lindsey Blues, an elegant and costly gold watch and chain, as a token of their appreciation of his character and ability while for four years he was in command of the company. The speeches of both gentlemen were modest and in excellent taste and feeling. The report in several of the daily sapers that the Lindsey Blues were to receive the Chevalier Blues of Philadelphia on Wednesday last was untrue they having no knowledge of the existence of any such company.

PUBLIC , SCHOOL MEDALS .- Mr. William Jay Hackett Chairman of the Committee, has received notice from Rall, Black & Co., that since the last report they have re ceived new orders for medals as follows:—Cummings H. Tucker—\$25 for plain permanship; Albert H. Nicolay—\$10 for mercantile permanship; laniel Sweeny—\$10 for permanship. Alfred M. Coffin—\$5 for permanship. TARGET EXCUSSIONS.-The following, among other

panies, passed the Henan office last week :-

panies, passed the Hiskato office last week.—

The Young City Guard, Captain Jas. O'Brien, went on an excursion to Astoria on Thanksgiving day. They saraded forty muskets, and were accompanied by Cornell's Band. They shot for several prizes, among which was one very amperior fowling piece, an envisible prize, presented by one of the guests.

The Organ Guard, Captain P. Cunningham, passed our office on Thanksgiving day, on their return from Bellevue Garden, where they had been on their first annual target excursion. They numbered forty muskets and eight pioneers, and made a fine appearance. They shot for thrity very valuable prizes.

The Bernard Haver Guard, of Brooklyn, E. D. Captain Reuben Johnson, numbering sixty muskets, went on their first annual target excursion to East New York on the 18th inst. Twenty prizes were awarded to the best marksmen. The appropriatness of the uniforms and excellent discipline of the corps were much admired.

The Fencion Guard, Captain Walter Morgan, numbering fifty muskets, processed to Weebawkon on their first target parade. The day was propitious, and, judging from the number of prizes and invited guests, they no death had a pleasant time.

The Engle Guard, Captain Donevan, composed of the members of Engine Company No. 13. They numbered sixty muskets, and contended for thirty valuable prizes at Hoboken.

The Independent Horse Guard, Captain White, a fancy

muskets, and contended for thirty valuable prizes Hoboken.

The Independent Horse Guard, Captain White, a far dress company, made a fine parade on the 18th inst.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC. ARRIVAL OF THE CALIFORNIA OVERLAND MAIL.

Heavy Rain Storm throughout California Interruption of Mining Operations—The Af-fairs of Adams & Co... Husiness Dull. Re-

celpts of Gold from Fraser River-News from the Whaling Fleet, &c., &c. Sr. Louis, Nov. 20, 1858. The Overland Mail arrived here this evening with San

Francisco dates of the 25th uit. A beavy rain storm commenced there on the night of the 21st, and extended throughout the State. In consequence of it, the miners had been driven from several of the river beds.

had completed the payment of the first eight classes of their indebtedness, amounting to upwards of one hundred

Since the sailing of the steamer on the 20th ult. busi ness had been very dull in San Francisco. The jobbing demand for the country had, however, improved some what, and the premature advent of the rainy season had imparted fresh confidence for the ensuing winter busi

Ebenezer Thaver, of Boston, committed spicide on the The bark Emilee had arrived at San Francisco Janeiro with six hundred and fifty thousand pounds of

from Victoria on the 23d of October, bringing 550 passen gers and \$42,000 in treasure.

Col. Wright had returned from Walla Walla. Hopelulu dates of the 7th of October had been received giving more favorable accounts of the whaling fleets than

had previously been reported.

last night the Academy troupe played opera for the first time in Brooklyn. The event, as may be supposed created quite a sensation in that music loving city, and although the price of seats was fixed as high as two lars, every part of the large hall of the Athenseum wa closely packed. The transformation effected in the appearance of the hall in the short space of twenty four hours astonished those unacquainted with the expertnes of stage carpenters and scene painters. A handsome proscenium, with richly ornamented wings, extended across the west end of the room, the stage being advanced about eight feet beyond the usual platform, an arrange ment which of course limited considerably the audience dation. Side and drop scenes, with a crimso curtain, footlights, and an area railed off in front for the orchestra, completed the usual theatrical accessories, at least such portions of them as are in view of the public Although, of course, but a miniature of the Academy

least such portions of them as are in view of the public. Although, of course, but a miniature of the Academy machinery, the precision, fieish and elegance of all the arrangements showed that they had been confided to the practised bands of its artists.

The programme consisted of the second act of the "Figlia," the second act of "Lucrezia Borgia" and the entire of the "Serva Padrona." With such artists as Piezo lomini, Gazzaniga, Florenza, Formes and Tamaro in the principal parts, it is needless for us to say that the first representation of opera in Brooklyn was such as is rarely witnessed in an initiatory experiment of this costly character. The reception of Mile. Piccolomini by the audience was unusually demonstrative for the Brooklyn people, who are rather cold in their appreciation of arists. In the "Figlia," and in the quarrelling duet with Madame Siedenburg introduced in the "Serva Padrona," she was encored in the most enthusiastic manner.

Madame Gazzaniga, who is quite a favorite with the Brooklynites, was also warmly received. We have never heard her sing to greater advantage than in the "Lucrezia" on this occasion. Altogether, the entertainment was one of the most delightful and satisfactory that we have ever witnessed with so composite a programme. The sudience, at its close, gave expression to their satisfaction by repeated rounds of applause. The "Norze di Figaro" will be produced on Tuesday, instead of Monday next, the usual Opera night. The reason of this is that most of the orchestra of the Academy being engaged at the New York Philharmonic, it was not possible to bave a rehearsal of the Opera gestion is two did not be possible to produce the piece in a satisfactory manner.

On Therap next, Mr. Ullman, satisfied with his experiment of last night, proposes to give Opera again in Brookiyn Opera again in Brookiyn Opera again in Brookiyn opera such as in the Academy with a produced and the Academy with a produced and produced and produced and produced in the produced and produced and produced and

de, and of passing their own judgment on the

CAPTURE OF BURGLARS .- About midnight on Priday thre burglars entered the store of Mr. E. Bailey, No. 518 Sixth avenue, and were about carrying off a quantity of

lad residing in Twenty-sixth street, got into a light with a colored boy, opposite the Five Mile House, in Third ave-

SUCCESSIVE COMMANDON BY A PROMPOSOT -- As Mr. A. D. Williams, of Otsego county, N. Y., was passing up Broad way on Friday evening, on his way from the Merchants Hotel to Wallack's theatre, an expert pickpocket stole his gold watch and chain, valued at \$130. The thief was ar-rested on the spot, but so quick did he pass the watch to an accomplice that the evidence of his guilt was destroyed, and the magistrate was obliged to discharge him from cus-

THE AUSTRIAN BANK FORGERY .- The examination in the above case, which was set down before Justice Welsh at ten o'clock yesterday morning, was again adjourned over ten o clock yesternay morning, was again adjourned over, owing to the press of business on the part of Justice Weish. The prisoners were in attendance, with their counsel—ex. Recorder Smith appearing for Keagi and Stargenne, ger, Ludwig Sembler for Keagi also, and Messers Clinton, Stallknecht and Spencer for Rohner. After a consultation was bad with the counsel it was finally agreed to commence the examination without fail on Monday morning at ten o'clock.

Jest SENTENCE.-It will be remembered that not long alleged charge of stealing goods from one of our leading dry goods establishments on Broadway. On being brough before Judge Russell she turned out to be the reputed wife of George Middleton, alias Stykes, the alloged thirdble rigger, and the same woman who had, in February last, been arrested on a similar charge, but her sontence suspended by Recorder Bernard. Judge Russell held Sarah to ball in the sum of \$5,000, a man named Austin becoming her security. He, however, in a few days after surrendered her, refusing to remain her bondsman, when she was committed to the Tombs. Yesterday she was again brought before Judge Russell, and her guilt being established without a doubt, Judge Russell concluded that the best method was to suspend judgment and order her to leave the State immediately, and if again found in the State, to be arrested and sent to State prison.

The Mayor yesterday morning came down to his office but was compelled after a short stay to return home again, being yet suffering from the attack of neuralgia. Hen. Schuyler Colfax, of Ohio, is in Boston.

lie Harry Hammond, son of Schator Hammond, of outh Carolina, has been elected by the Board of Trustees title late annual meeting at Milledgeville, Ga., Professor f Natural Science in Franklin College, in place of Dr. Jo ceph Jones, resigned.

The estate of Mily, belonging to M. de Lamartine, has been cold to a landed proprietor at Bordeaux for 675,000f.

The surveyors and appraisers of Macon had valued it at 20,000 and 10 and 10

The young Prince of Onde is at Caire, leading a very re-tired life, and but seldom abroad. He is residing at the house of an English shawl merchant, a Mahommedan from Lahore, who for several years has been established in

The anniversary service, in commemoration of the death of General Cavaignac, was celebrated on Friday, 29th ult., in the church of St. Louis d'Antin, in presence of his widow, his sem Godefroy, General Stainslaus Cavignac, and several members of the Odier Tamily, into which the deceased had married. Among the persons present were MM. Gondelaux, Carnot, Senard, Rastide, Irdiacre, Recuri, Vaulabelle, ex-ministers, and a number of ex-representatives of France. Prince Alfred, of England, arrived at Ferrel, Spain, or

M. Mirés has bought of M. Paulin, the Paris publisher, twenty thousand copies of the "History of the Consulate and the Empire," by M. Thiers, in order to distribute the same, as prizes, to the subscribers of the Constitutional and the Pays.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Battle Between the Liberal and Zuloaga Forces in the City of Mexico.

Successes of the Liberals Throughout the Republic.

ZULOAGA'S OVERTHROW INEVITABLE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1858.

The steamship General Rusk, which arrived at New Orleans on Sunday last, brought the Brownsville (Texas) Flag, which says that General Blanco, of the liberal party, with an army of fifteen hundred men, attacked and entered the city of Mexico, advancing to within one block of the Capitol, on the 15th of October.

General Zuloaga made an imposing resistance, and lost four hundred of his soldiers, besides having a large number wounded. The loss on the part of the liberals was comparatively small.

General Blanco held his position for a few hours, and then retired to Tacubaya, where he remained encamped at last accounts.

The city would have been completely captured by the liberals, but the partisans within, upon whose movements depended the whole triumph, not being previously advised of the intended attack, were not prepared to render any efficient

Another account says that Zuloaga had only about one thousand men, while the other had three thousand, and that with a little exertion the latter might have taken the city of Mexico.

The liberal forces were concentrating about the capital with a force sufficient to render its capture

The whole republic, with the exception of the

capital, is now in possession of the liberals. General Echeagaray was severely wounded in a daring attempt to capture the Castle of Perote with a bandful of men.

The Chess Match Between New York and Philadelphia.

THE FIRST GAME CONTINUED-A DRAW VERY PRO

There was another large attendance at the Merchants' Exchange last evening to witness the continuation of the great telegraphic chess match between New York and Philadelphia. The progress of the game was watched eagerly, and the several moves were closely scanned on the chess boards scattered around the room, at which were gathered the outside chess players, who amused themselves by analysing the game as it progressed, and

Twelve moves were made on each side fast night, and the game has reached its thirty first move, and there is a good prospect that one evening more will finish the partie. As it stands at present there is every reason to believe the game will result in a "dead draw," neither party being the winner. Of course, the slightest mistake or wrong calculation on either side would lose the game to the party making it, but of that there is very little prospect.

This result has been brought about by the extreme care and precision which have so far marked the moves on each side. Neither party has risked anything or made any brilliant samplice for the sake of position, for the game at no stage of its progress would admit of it. In fact, it must be acknowledged that the game, while very instructing o a chess student, is rather an eninteresting one to chess players, owing to this very want of brilliancy. It is not markgames so attractive to the chese world. This result was clearly foreseen when the Philadelphians refused to play an open game, and it is their fault that the match has the Philadelphians, who have the first move in the next game, will open with pawn to kings 4th, and that the New Yorkers will make a similar response. Let us have a game worthy of the two greatest cities in the Union.

game worthy of the two greatest cities in the Union.
So great was the interest among the Brooklyn chess players with regard to this game, that last evening as the moves were made they were telegraphed over to the Brooklyn Chess Club, which meets at the corner of Court and Remsen streets. There was a large attendance of the members, who followed the game closely. This is an excellent club, and is largely patronized by the chess players of Brooklyn.

Annexed is the game, as far as played. It will be continued on Monday evening.

New York.

1—Pawn to queen's 4.

Pawn to queen's bish-Pawn to queen's 4. op's 4.

3—Queen's knight to King's knight to king's bishop's 3.

queen's bishop's 3. bishop's 3.

4—King's knight to king's Pawn to queen's bishop's 4.
bishop's 3. Queen's knight to queen's

6—Pawn to king's 3. Queen's knight to queen's Queen's knight to queen's bishop's 3.

6-Pawn to queen's rook's Pawn to queen's knight's 3.

3.

7.—Queen's bishop's pawn King's knight takes pawn. takes pawn.

8.—King's bishop to queen's knight takes pawn. takes pawn.

8.—King's bishop to queen's bishop to queen's 2 knight.

10.—Castles.

11.—Bishop takes knight.

12.—Knight to king's 5

13.—Queen to king's 5

14.—Queen to king's bishop 3

15.—Queen to king's bishop 3

16.—Pawn to king's bishop's 4.

17.—Rishop takes bishop 2

20.—Line bishop to king's 3

3.

3.

4.—Queen's pawn.

4.—Queen's pawn.

5.—Rishop takes bishop 2

5.—Queen to queen's 1

6.—Rishop takes bishop 2

9.—Queen to queen's 1

8.—King's bishop to queen's 3

9.—Queen to king's bishop's 4

9.—Queen's bishop to king's bishop's 4 knight.
g's 5
g's 2.
g's bishop's
queen's bishop to king's 3.
g's 2.
g's bishop's
queen's bishop to king's 3.
g's 2.
g's bishop's
queen's bishop to king's 3.
queen's bishop to king's 5.

17—Pawn to queer knight's 3.
18—Bishop to queer knight's 2.
19—Knight to king's bis op's 3.
20—Knight to knight 5.
21—Queen's rook to queer 22—Pawn takes pawn.
23—Knight takes Bishop.
24—Queen to queen's 3. queen's Pawn to king's rook 4 cing's bisb- King to king's bishop.

25—Queen takes queen.
26—Rock takes bishop.
27—Bishop to king a 8.
28—Rook to queen a kingb
29—Bishop takes rox (check).
30—King to bishop a 2.
31—King to king a 2.

Queen to king's 2.

King's rook to rook's 3.

Pawn taken pawn.

Queen takes knight.

Queen's rook to queen

knight.

Pawn takes queen.

Rook takes rook.

King to king's 2.

Pawn to king's 1.

Pawn to king's bishop.

King to bishop's 3.

VENDEY AGAINST TIME CITY .- In the Brooklyn City Court esterday, the case of Ferdinand Meyer against the city of Brooklyn was decided for the plaintiff. This was the Brooklyn was decided for the plaintiff. This was the second trail. The action was for damages on account of rejuries sintained by failing from a vehicle in Firshing avenue, in June, 1887. The cause of the accident was a reto or execution in the accident was a net or execution in the architecture, made by the rain. The wheels ran into the rut, and the plaintiff was pitched out and so servicely ignored that he was unable to follow his occupation for a long time afterward, and involving him in much expense. A verthat of \$6,50 was rendered in favor of the plaintiff. On the former trial the jury rendered a verticat of \$7,200 for plaintiff.

Execution by The Converse Lorente Laborators who

PARDONED BY THE GOVERNOR.-Joseph Jackson, who was tried and convicted for committing a rape upon an migrant gir) named Catharine Sullivan, in March, 1857, and sentenced to the State prison for ten years, was parand sentenced to the State prison for ten years, was par-dened by Gov. King on Friday last. An officer from this city went to Sing Sing yesterday to notify him of the agreeable intelligence. Jackson, who was a stevedore by occupation, had secumulated a little piece of property in threenfield, which was sold in order to pay the expenses of the trial. His wife supported her family since by teach-ing school, and was unremitting in her efforts towards ob-taming her husband's release. She procured the influence of several gentlemen in Kings county, and through them a pardon was obtained. Allicom Romany.—A widow body, who keeps a hotel

n Flatbush, was taken into custody on Friday, on the on Monday last Mrs. Keyn, who is a nurse at the County Hospital, stopped at the tavern and called for some liquer. She became stupefied, and, on returning to con-sciousness, alleged that she had been robbed. The ac-cused was taken before Justice Oakley, and held to await

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

The Malls of the Canada-Subu graph from Galway to Quebec, &c., &c.

The main features of the news were telegraphed from Halifax, and appeared in the HERALD last Thursday morn-

Our files, dated in Paris on the 5th and London on the

Mr. Seymour, United States Minister at St. Petersburg, has lately commenced a scientific journey. He first visited Kasan, from whence he went to Bakou, via Astrakan and

to his rank and his knowledge.
In speaking of the visit of the Wabash to Consta ple, the Correspondance Bullier of October 22, has the fol-

tatives entered a protest, but the American captain clear-ed, and dectared that all the treaties argued about had no value for the United States, who have not signed them. The departure of the Wabash puts an end to the difficulty.

The return from the Bank of England for the week end

A telegraphic despatch from St. Petersburg gives six de-grees of frost.

In order, if possible, to put a stop to the corruption which prevails amongst the officials of Russia, the Emperor Alexander has resolved to increase their salaries, the inadequacy of which has often been assigned as the chief cause of the corruption. The salaries of all those who are employed in the departments of justice and of finance, have already been doubled. The Emperor is also determined, when the present contracts expire, to abonish the pernicious mode which has been followed in the farming out of the spirit duties.

The Russian Caustle, of St. Petersburg, depresses in

The Russian Gazette, of St. Petersburg, dense strong terms the violation of the rights of fam Mortara case.

Mortara case.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Nord speaks of a new development of the Russian Steam Navigation Company. Their ships will not be confined within the Straits of Gibraitor, but a line will be established to the ports in England and Belgium.

ports in England and Beigium.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt at Valona, in Upper Albania, on the 20th of September, and was followed by several slight ones; a Turkish mosque fell in, and several villages of the neighborhood suffered greatly. On the 9th October, at 10 A. M., another terrible shock was felt, which destroyed nearly all the houses of the villages of Vuno, Gimara, Dremades, Piluri, &c., most of them built of masonry, and dated from the fifth or sixth century. The number of victims is not yet ascertained, but many inhabitants have been missed, and many more extricated from under the ruins have died, or are severely injured. The earthquake was preceded by a subterranean noise; next a thick smoke was seen issuing from the sell, casting darkness around, and then came the shock. Slighter shocks continued to be felt until the 12th.

The last Egyptian mail brought very disquieting intelli-

Sighter shocks continued to be felt until the 12th.

The last Egyptian mail brought very disquieting intelligence from Syria to England. Great fermentation exists there as well as in most parts of the Ottoman empire, and the Christian population are placed in the greatest geopardy. A roving band of Arabs recently surprised the town of Gaza, butchered some of its inhabitants, and then fell upon a neighboring village, where they indiscriminately shaughtered all the men and children. In the Lebanon the Christians are left without even a nominal government or protecting power. Their Cammean, feeling himself powerless, has fied, and taken refuge at Beyrout; consequently the greatest anarchy prevails in that district, and nothing less than a total externination of the Christians is expected. Damascus also is represented as a scene of tumult and terror, the Christians being in perpetual fear of plunder and massacre, as All Pacha appears to be without power to overawe or control the fanatical portion of the inhabitants.

A Venna letter states that considerable alarm has been

A Vienna letter states that considerable alarm has been

that it was very difficult to detect the false from the true.

At Alexandria, on the 22d ultimo, was the Pasha's screw yacht Sayab of Behr, or Voyageur do Mer. She was built at Beston, United States, is 1,300 tons measurement, and 460 herse powers, but, in congequence of her boilers not being large enough, she only steams five knots, and with sail goes nine. She is ship rigged and well found, but the Viceroy intends sending her to England to get new boilers put in, when great results are expected. The yacht is litted with a steam organ, which stands near the funnel, and by means of steam performs any reasonable quantity of tunes.

The railroad from Alexandria to Suez was expected to be completed by the first of December, when all the diffi-culties and desagriment of "crossing the desert" will be avoided, and the route to India, China and Australia, ren-dered as complete and comfortable as travelling by sea and land can be made.

The official returns of South Australia commence in 1840.

in 1867, besides 26,220 horses.

T. Heniey, of Greenwich, England, is on the posset of completing a submarine cable ordered from him by the colonial government of Victoria. It is intended to be ladd from the city of Victoria, across Bass' Strains, to Launceston, in Tarmania, and will be in three sections—the first cable being from Victoria to Cape Wickham, on King laland, whence communication will be continued by a land line to the opposite extremity of that island; the second from the latter point to Honier Island, across which also a land line will be continued; and the third from Honter Island to Launceston, in Tasmania. The total length of cable is 250 miles.

The Engagen conventment benefit to the posset of the cable is 250 miles.

years. The number of pupils in each of the schools is to be about \$600.

At the beginning of the present year the debt of Russia was \$18,334,007 roublest, equal to 2,073,330,00007. This seem, remarks the official return, cannot be considered excessive, the debt of England being 19,383,000,000 fr., that of France, 7,555,000,900 fr. that of Austria, 6,647,000,600 fr., and that of Prussia, 939,000,000 fr. Thus Russia is the least included of all the great States except one, and sho is the least of experience of all the great States except one, and sho is the least of experience of all the great States except one, and sho is the least of experience of all the great States except one, and sho is the least of any compared to her population. In England, for example, the debt is equal to 718 fr. for each frabbinate, in France, 2100r., in Austria, 150,000,000r. in England, 541,225,000,000 in France; 343,900,000r. in England, 541,225,000,000 in France; 343,900,000r. in England, 541,225,000,000 in France; 347,000,000r. in Prussia, Russia here again is the least but one, and according to population the lowest—in England each inhabitiant paying 247r. in France, 141r., in Austria, 54r., in Prussia, 21r. 80c., and in Russia, only 24r. for. Finally, whilst in England the public debt absorbs 45 per cent of the whole budget, it only taxes 30 per cent in Austria and France, in Russia only 12, and in Prussia I.

Freezis II.

In 1556 there were produced in the Unite't Knadom.

66.455,450 tons of coal, valued at the jet's mouth at \$16,66.363,224,257 tons of fine copper, valued at £2,5,561,5
5,568,577 tons pig gross, valued at £1,545,568,73,12. **

66.865,577 tons pig gross, valued at £1,545,568,73,12. **

66.865,577 tons pig gross, valued at £1,545,568,73,12. **

66.865,777 tons pig gross, valued at £1,550,095; 6,177 tons of so, we tim, valued at £15,470. In 1857, 19 444 colliers arrived in the port of London, and the total quantities of coal brought to London both by see and by land amounted to 4,368,708 tons.

to London both by sea and by land amounted to 4,508,708 tons.

In the year ending the 31st March, 1857, the English receipt for may services, in the shape of grants, was £16,508,500, and the actual expensitions £14,604,500, leaving an unappropriated surplus of £1,504,600. In the same year the total grants for army services amounted to £20,478,000, and the expenditure to £21,116,600, the difference of £658,600 being made by the proportion of the votes for the extraordinary expenses of the Russian war.

The sum of £1,062,564 was the total amount of assessed taxes charged in the year 1856 for all the countries of England and Wales, and £27,720 for those of Scotland. In the boroughs of England and Wales the amount charged was £503,969, and in those of Scotland 56,762. This makes a grand total of £2,021,032 for the countries and boroughs of Great Britain.

In 1857 there were in England and Wales 2,504 males and 2,185 fermics confined as limatics in private asylems and 2,185 fermics confined as limatics in private asylems.